

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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R. H. MADRA, Editor.

T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS.

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged. Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 30 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until ordered, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

## Commission and Forwarding STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

E. W. WILKINGS, of the firm of Wilkings & Co., having entered into partnership with Robt. C. Bolden, the business of the old firm will be continued by them, under the firm of **Wilkings & Bolden**, at the same store, corner of Hay and Market streets. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the State, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, will effect sales, or ship as directed. Fayetteville, August 22, 1835. 56-5m

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

**Dr. John M. Hoppoldt** RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to continue the Practice of Medicine in all its various branches. His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hall, in which places he can always be found (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Hoppoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practiced his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them. August 26, 1835. 56-1f

## NOTICE.

A VARIETY of Military Goods, such as Cavalry Caps, Hosiery, Buttons, &c. will be sold at Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th of September next, the property of Jas. G. Hoskins, decd. W. MORRISON, Attorney. August 26, 1835. 55-3w

## NOTICE.

I EXPECT to leave for New York in 19 days—all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account of an ancient date, will do me a favor by paying me at least a part. H. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner. Aug. 11, 1835.

## To Bridge Builders.

WE will let, to the lowest bidder, at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 15th of September next, a Contract for building a Bridge across Rocky River, at Bruden's Ford, 7 miles south east from Concord. The bridge will be about 300 feet long. Persons intending to contract, would do well to examine the site and convenience of materials.

A plan of said bridge can be seen at Dr. Harris's Hotel, Concord, N. C., after the 1st of September next.

Payments to Contractors will be one-half cash when the bridge is received by the Commissioners—the other half in 12 months thereafter.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BOST, WM. H. ARCHIBALD, Commis. KIAN P. HARRIS, sowers. Concord, N. C. Aug. 7, 1835. 55f

## An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred. August 12, 1835.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

## The Murel Pamphlet.

### MUREL—THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

The adventures of this individual are truly of the most startling and unprecedented character.

We have perused the pamphlet containing his disclosures to a supposed confederate, (Mr. Virgil A. Stewart,) in which the reader is let into the mysteries and secret history of one of the most extensive, daring, and well disciplined bands of Robbers, that ever infested the bosom of this or any other country.

John A. Murel is the Chief Organizer and Great Spirit of this lawless band, which, by indefatigable exertion, zeal, and ability, he has been able to gather together from all parts of the country, and put in motion to serve his villainous and nefarious purposes. His confederates are scattered all over every slave-holding State, and number in all about one thousand strong. They consist of two classes—first, "members of the grand council," or robbers of the first order; and secondly, the Strikers, or monsters not let into the full secrets of the leaders, but kept as mere cats' paws to do the dirty work, and stand in the passes of danger. There are about 400 of the first, and 400 of the latter class—they have a grand place of confederacy somewhere in Arkansas, where the "mystic councils" are held—are bound together by the most awful and unholy ties—and act in perfect concert by means of signs and tokens received from the daring individual under whose influence they move. Men holding high places in society, and heretofore unsuspected, are the secret instigators of the gang—and their ultimate object is a liberation of the slaves, massacre of the whites, and plunder of the whole South.

It appears from Murel's disclosures, that he is a native of Middle Tennessee—that taught by his mother, when a child, to pilfer and defraud, he soon became, as he says, "an accomplished villain, and no more." In the neighborhood of his birth, for acts of rascality, that he found it convenient to fix his ostensible residence in the then new and unsettled wilds of the Western District, where he could more securely mature his plans, make proselytes, maraud the country, and "run off" property. Here he lived, until outwitted by Stewart, successfully prosecuting his nefarious designs, taking long, secret, and mysterious excursions, over the country, league with every villain he could find and manage in the great contemplated massacre and plunder above alluded to.

His excursions, in these excursions, are full of horror, any of which are enough to make the blood run cold in the veins of all who are not lost to the feelings of humanity. Take the following, which we select at random from the pamphlet:

"I had been acquainted with some old hands for a long time who had given me the names of some royal fellows between Nashville and Tuscaloosa, and between Nashville and Savannah, in the state of Georgia, and many other places. Myself and a fellow by the name of Crenshaw, gathered four good horses, and started for Georgia. We got in company with a young South Carolinian, just as he got to Cumberland mountain, and Crenshaw soon knew all about his business. He had been to Tennessee to buy a drove of hogs, but when he got there pork was dearer than he calculated, and he declined purchasing. We concluded he was a prize. Crenshaw winked at me; I understood his idea. Crenshaw had travelled the road before; but I never had; we had travelled several miles on the mountain, Crenshaw asked me for my whip, which had a pound of lead in the but; I handed it to him, and he rode up by the side of the South Carolinian, and gave him a blow on the head, and tumbled him from his horse. We lit from our horses, and fingered his pockets; we got 1200 dollars. Crenshaw said he knew of a place to hide him, and gathered him under the arms, and me by his feet, and conveyed him to a deep crevice in the brow of the precipice, and tumbled him into it—he went out of sight. We then tumbled in his saddle, and took his horse with us, which was worth \$200."

On another occasion, Murel had prevailed on an old negro man, his wife and three sons, to run off with him to Texas, where he promised them freedom, on condition they would work for him one year. While descending the Mississippi, "The old man became suspicious that we were going to sell them, and became quite contrary. We saw it would not do to have him with us; so we landed one day by the side of an island, and I requested him to go with me around the point of the island, and hunt a good place to catch some fish. After we were obscured from our company, I shot him through the head, and ripped open his belly, and tumbled him into the river. I returned to my company and informed them that the old negro had fallen into the river,

and that he never came up after he went under."

While in New Orleans, Murel got in with a rich young Kentuckian, and deceived him off to a spot where he had stationed some of his gang. They were surrounded and robbed of all their money. He says, "the Kentuckian was so mad, that he cursed the whole city, and wished that it would all be deluged in a flood of water as soon as he left the place. I went to my friends the next morning, and got my share of the spoil money, and my pocket-book, that I had been robbed of."

The following paragraph is revolting to our nature:

"I collected all my friends about N. Orleans, at one of our friend's houses in that place, and we set in council three days, before we got all our plans to our notion; we then determined to undertake the rebellion at every hazard, and make as many friends as we could for that purpose. Every man's business being assigned him, I started to Natchez on foot; having sold my horse in N. Orleans, with the intention of stealing another after I started; I walked four days, and no opportunity offered for me to get a horse. The fifth day, about twelve o'clock, I had become very tired, and stopped at a creek to get some water, and rest a little. While I was sitting on a log, looking down the road, the way I had come, a man came in sight riding a good looking horse. The very moment I saw him I was determined to have his horse, if he was in the garb of a traveller. He rode up, and I saw from his equipage, that he was a traveller. I rose from my seat, and drew an elegant rifle pistol on him, and ordered him to dismount. He done so, and I took his horse by the bridle, and pointed down the creek, and ordered him to walk before me; we went a few hundred yards and stopped. I hitched his horse, then made him undress himself all to his shirt and drawers, and ordered him to turn his back to me; he asked me if I was going to shoot him. I ordered him a second time to turn his back to me. He said, "if you are determined to kill me, let me have time to pray before I die." I told him I had no time to hear him pray. He turned round, and dropped on his knees, and I shot him through the back of the head. I ripped open his belly, and took out his entrails, and sunk him in the creek. I then searched his pockets, and found four hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents; and a number of papers that I did not take time to examine. I sunk the pocket book and papers and his hat in the creek."

Many other incidents, equally fiendish and inhuman are recorded, but we have not room for them. The pamphlet is intensely interesting throughout. The recent contemplated insurrection in Mississippi, was hastened by Murel's confinement and the publication of this disclosure. A list of names is here published, among which will be found Cotton, Saunders, Phelps, Blake, and others, executed in Mississippi. Mr. Stewart succeeded in obtaining from Murel a partial list of his confederates in the different slave-holding States; Murel remarking, on handing it to him, that "there is not paper enough to make a proper list, but when you come to my house we shall have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any until you go with me a few trips and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on this list, but there is no more paper to write on."

### Catalogue of Murel's Mystic Clan.

Tennessee—Two Murels, S. Withers, D. Crenshaw, M. Dickson, V. Chisim, L. Dickson, L. Anderson, E. Johnson, J. Nuckels, L. Bateman, J. Taylor, E. Chandler, Joe Moroney, two Littlepages, J. Hardin, Eq. Wilburn, V. Pearson, G. Wiers, five Lathams, A. Smith, six Hoskes, S. Spiers, two Byrdsongs, Col. Jarrot, two Nollins, Capt. Ruffin, Ja. Hoskins, W. Crenshaw, J. Gaudin, R. Tims, D. Ahart, two Busbys, L. More, J. Eas, W. Howell, B. Sims, Z. Gorin, three Boatlins, G. Sparks, S. Larit, R. Perew, E. Deron.

Mississippi—G. Parker, S. Williams, R. Horton, C. Haper, —, Bloodworth, J. Durham, B. Perrow, S. Cook, W. Presley, G. Corke, B. Johnson, D. Rooker, L. Cooper, C. Barton, five Wilkys, J. Hess, two Wilkoes, Capt. Morris, G. Tucker, three Glenns, two Harlins, G. Goodman, —, Staution, —, Clanin, C. Hickman, W. Thomas, Wm. Nwile, D. Marlow, Capt. Medford, three Hunters, two Gilberts, A. Brown, four Yarbours.

Arkansas—S. Pocket, W. Ray, J. Simmons, L. Good, B. Norton, J. Smith, P. Billing, A. Hooper, C. Jimereson, six Serris, three Panches, four Darics, two Barneys, G. Aker, four Tuckers, two Loyds, three Skuricks, three Joneses, L. Martin, S. Coulton, H. Petit, W. Henderson, two Nollins, three Hartons.

Kentucky—three Fowrons, four Wards, two Forsaythes, D. Claydon, R. Williamson, H. Haly, H. Potter, D. Magit, two Pattersons, S. Goin, Q. Brantley, L. Pota, four Reeses, two Carters.

Missouri—four Whites, two Herries, six Millers, G. Peap, R. Conrad, D. Corke, E. Boslin, W. Aker, two Garlins, S. Falcon, E. Warren, two Mosseways, three Johnsons, Col. S. W. Foreman.

Alabama—H. Write, J. Homes, G. Sheridan, E. Nollin, three Farmers, two Glascocks, G. Hammons, R. Canagans, H. Chance, D. Belter, W. Hickman, P. Miles, O. More, B. Corbison, S. Baley, four Serills, three Martins, M. Hancock, Capt. Boin, Ego, Malone.

Georgia—H. Morris, D. Haria, two Rameys, four Gullins, W. Johnson, S. Gambel, two Crenshaws, four Peakes, two Heflils, D. Cosham, four Reves, six Rosses, Capt. Ashley, Eq. Denson, two Lonias, South Carolina—three Fowrts, four Williamses, O. Russel, S. Piskney, six Woods, H. Black, G. Holler, three Franklins, G. Gravit, B. Henry, W.

Simpson, E. Owin, two Hockers, three Elies, W. King, N. Parsons, F. Wattars, M. Warr, two Rebarsons.

North Carolina—A. Frantz, two Micklejohns, D. Harlison, M. Cooverood, R. Huston, four Solomons, J. Haskany, S. Stogham, three Terrys, four Gilberds, W. Parsons, three Hacks, J. Paces, D. Boides, S. Baltes, M. Johnson, B. Kelli, V. Miles, J. Harris, L. Smith, K. Farmer.

Virginia—R. Garrison, A. Belack, J. Kerkman, three Merits, W. Carnes, D. Harsh, J. Ferriss, G. Daron, S. Walker, four Mathliss, L. Wiseman, S. Washorn, P. Hums, P. Henderson, E. Cockburn, W. Milburn.

Maryland—W. Gwin, H. Brown, F. Smith, G. Dethers, L. Bran, three Morgans, D. Hays, four Hobsons, H. McGleaton, S. McWaters, J. Wilkit, two Fishers, M. Hains, C. Paron, G. McWaters, A. Cuthbut, W. Leemon, S. Winston, D. Read, M. O'Connell, T. Goodin.

Florida—E. Carmer, W. Hargeret, S. Whipel, A. Sterling, B. Stafford, L. McGumi, G. Flush, C. Winkles, two McGillits, E. Fokew, J. Beark, J. Preston, three Baggets.

Louisiana—C. Depout, J. Bevely, A. Rhone, T. McNut, H. Felton, W. Bryant, four Hunts, two Balcy, S. Roberson, J. Sims, G. Murry, R. Miller, C. Henderson, two Derises, J. Johnson, A. Felkin, D. Willis, P. Read, S. McCarty, W. Moss, D. Cotton, T. Parker, L. Duncan, M. Blaren, S. Murel, G. Pace, T. Ray.

Transients, who travel from place to place. Two Haineses, S. Coper, G. Boulton, R. Haria, P. Doddridge, H. Melfy, C. Morris, three Rineas, L. Taylor, two Joneses, H. Sparks, three Levits, G. Hunter, G. Tucker, S. Serlock, Soril Phelps.

### From the Columbia Hive.

#### MURDER.

A most foul and unprovoked murder was committed on the body of Mr. John Wilbanks at Union Court House on Wednesday the 29th inst. The perpetrator of this atrocious act was an Irishman by the name of McElvaine, who is now in Jail awaiting the penalty of the law, provided murder should be practically considered a penal offence in Union, of which past experience would seem to create a reasonable doubt.

Mr. Wilbanks was a Master Carpenter and engaged in the building of a House for a gentleman in the Village at the time he met his untimely fate. He had put some hands into a brick yard claimed by McElvaine, and was to have 20,000 of the Brick for the purpose of erecting chimneys to the House he was building. The gentleman who owned the House being anxious to have it finished, Mr. Wilbanks went to the yard to burn the bricks. McElvaine refused to let them be burnt, alleging they were too wet. Wilbanks then proposed that the kiln should be burnt and he would be responsible for any damage that might arise. McElvaine still obstinately refused. Wilbanks then informed him that his employer was anxious that the House should be finished without delay, and that he would burn his part of the brick by himself.

Accordingly, on Wednesday morning Wilbanks attended at the yard and set his hands at work. McElvaine had borrowed arms, announcing publicly his intention to kill Wilbanks, and went to the yard for that avowed purpose. He drew a pistol on Wilbanks and threatened to shoot him, who remonstrated in courteous language against his violence, and evidently supposing McElvaine could not be in earnest, turned to his business. McElvaine immediately struck him with a stick and continued his blows until he had cut his head and wounded him in three places on the face and other parts of the body. Wilbanks succeeded finally in arresting the stick, and became master of it. McElvaine immediately drew a pistol and shot him through the body, and was in the act of drawing another pistol when Wilbanks fell dead. This is in substance the testimony given before the Coroner's Inquest—the crime being perpetrated in the sight and hearing of several respectable witnesses.

Thus fell, in the 38th year of his age, by the hands of an assassin, one of the most amiable and estimable of our citizens;—a man whose remarkably mild temper, kind and courteous manners, correct and gentlemanly deportment, had endeared him to a large circle of warm friends who deplore his fate, and will not suffer his blood to sink into the ground without using all proper means to bring his murderer to justice. Mr. Wilbanks was a citizen of Spartanburgh District, from whence his father, Daniel Wilbanks, Esq. with all the balance of his family, emigrated to the State of Illinois some sixteen years since.

Our community is in a most fearful and lamentable state. Murder stalks abroad at noonday and tramples with impunity upon the supremacy of the laws, whilst it sports with individual life. The murder of any man seems to excite a very slight interest in the community after passing the immediate circle of his friends and relatives. We must change this tone of public sentiment or apathy, by never suffering the really guilty to escape, or the time will soon come when the cheapness in which we hold human life will make us a by word and a reproach in the estimation of the civilized world.

MOBILE, JULY 30.—Outrageous Abduction of a Child.—This community have perhaps never been more excited or outraged than it was the day before yesterday, by the intelligence that a child of one of our citizens, Dr. Gessard, had been carried off,

and that too by an own brother. The circumstances of the abduction were not generally and fairly known until about 11 o'clock in the morning of that day. About that time an alarm of fire had been given, which had called out the several fire companies, and a considerable number of the citizens of the place. The fire which had caused the alarm was easily and speedily extinguished. Information was then communicated to one of the fire companies that a child of Dr. Gessard, five or six years of age, had been stolen by one of his (Dr. G's) brothers—that the inhuman depredator had left intelligence behind in a letter, with another brother, that for \$30,000 the child would be restored to its parents, and unless this ransom should be had they should never see it more. It was further stated that the agonised father had consented to redeem his boy in the manner proposed, first having offered \$15,000, which was refused, and that the brother who was acting as mediator, was at that moment at the Mobile Bank receiving a part of the ransom money. The company to which these facts were made known, immediately repaired in a body to the Bank, seized the brother they found there, and bore him away to a place of secret confinement for examination. This one secured, it was next resolved to make sure of two other brothers, who if not actually in the plot, it was feared would communicate intelligence of the movements that were going on, to the man that was absent with the child, and thus thwart all further efforts for his recovery. The citizens of the place had by this time become generally informed of the facts, and the excitement which was very great, had become universal. In a short time, and at short intervals the other two brothers were found, and taken into custody. In the mean time such measures had been taken with the first that was seized, as extorted from him a confession of his knowledge of the hiding place of the absent brother and child. He solemnly promised, on condition of his life being spared him, that he would use all the means in his power to rescue the child alive, which he believed could be done, by allowing the brother, who had borne him off, to escape also with his life, after surrendering up the child; although he had been assured, if he brought any other persons with him, the life of the boy should be sacrificed on the instant.

The necessary arrangements were soon made for the pursuit, but by this time the populace, exasperated at the unmerited act of barbarity which had been committed, had assembled in such great numbers around the city prison, manifesting, too, such a spirit of vengeance and indignation at the outrage, that it was considered unsafe to take the individual, who had promised to act as their guide, out from his confinement until the crowd could be dispersed. As the first step to accomplish this end, the City Troop and the Guards, who had been called out shortly after the excitement began, were dismissed, and the assembled citizens were requested, by the commander of the cavalry company, in an audible voice, to go immediately to their homes and leave all further proceedings to a party of citizens that had taken the matter for the present into their own hands. The request was complied with, though not without some apparent reluctance. While the crowd was dispersing, in pursuance of the plan proposed, the Don Juan, a small low pressure boat that runs remarkably still, was chartered, and got in readiness for the expedition. Just after night fall, the party with their guide embarked on board the boat and left the city, for the place designated, which was some fifteen or twenty miles up the Mobile river.

Yesterday morning at sun rise the boat returned—and joyful to relate, with the stolen child—in safety! The joy of the parents, especially of the father, who was awaiting anxiously the return of the boat, can be better imagined than painted. At the boat reached the wharf, the child was held up to the view of the father, when in the rapture of his feelings he fell on his knees and gave thanks to God. To those who had witnessed his agony the day previous, the scene of a father, embracing his lost boy, was really affecting beyond all description. Whether the brother that acted as mediator and guide on this occasion, and the one who committed this strange and atrocious theft, were allowed to escape, or what was or is to be their fate, is more than we can fully ascertain. Certain it is, they were not brought to the city by the return boat, and we understand they were permitted to go at large on condition of their leaving the country to return no more.

A little girl having been told that the name of the first man was Adam, was asked what was the name of the first woman? She paused a moment, and then answered, "why, Mrs. Adam, I suppose."

Professor.—Heat causes bodies to expand, does it not?  
Pupil.—Yes, sir—and that's the reason why the days are longer in summer than in winter.



From the Lynchburg Virginian.

#### THE ADDRESS

Of the Richer Humboldt Convention.

We have read this worthy document—an act of heroism for which we take no credit to ourselves, seeing that it was done, not of choice, but "on compulsion"—not as a literary treat, but exclusively in the way of business—as an apothecary dabbles in emetics as well as in balm, in order to complete his assortment.

The Address commences by an attempt to identify a National Convention with a Congressional Caucus; imagining, we presume, that if this assimilation of incongruities could be made manifest, the republican paternity of the former would go far to invest its bastard successor of its illustrious qualities. But there is no similitude between the two conclaves, either in the manner of their organization, in the character of their members, in the circumstances which respectively called them into being, or in the weight to which their decisions are intrinsically entitled.

But if Conventions were the legitimate successors of Caucuses, what then?—Congressional caucuses were submitted to, only so long as they submitted to office individuals to whom public sentiment HAD ALREADY POINTED too plainly and unanimously to be misunderstood or disregarded. They did not dictate to the People whom they should support, but merely uttered the public voice, in a concentrated form, which had already been indicated in the most unquestionable and authoritative manner. But the moment this engine, thus harnessed in its origin, began to deviate the echo of public opinion, attempted to control it, that moment it was overthrown, and has not since dared to repeat the outrage.

National Conventions have been substituted for these Caucuses; but, so far from resembling them in character, they are decidedly more objectionable, in whatever point of view they are regarded. Members of a Congressional Caucus, though acting in an unofficial character, were nevertheless held as responsible by their constituents for the opinions expressed in those bodies, as though they had been acting in their representative capacity—while delegates to a National Convention are wholly irresponsible. Each member of a Caucus represented equal portions of the people: while members of a Convention may each represent 5 or 5000 as the case may be; his credentials never showing the number of the constituent body which appointed him, but simply stating the fact of his selection for the duty. Nay, it was clearly shown, in the late Convention, that even this was not necessary, several delegates having been admitted to take seats from territories, which have no voice in the election of President and Vice President, and in one instance, at least, a man having been picked up in the streets, to give the vote of a whole State which had positively refused to participate in the scheme at all: an act, the ridiculous character of which is more forcibly shown by the fact that it was by his vote alone, a self-appointed delegate as he was, that the individual nominated as Vice President secured the requisite number of votes to obtain for him that high distinction! Surely such a nomination, so procured, instead of being entitled to weight, should be scouted by every independent man, even of the party which was thus cheated and swindled.

We do not intend to follow this windy Address through its elaborate defence of the Baltimore Convention: a defence which it seems to us is very inapplicable to the occasion, and which was certainly not anticipated from them. We had thought that it was their duty, not to show that the mode of nomination was right and proper, but that their nominees were suitable persons to fill the first and second offices of the Republic. And yet, strange to say, to this latter object is devoted only about half a column, in an address which fills nearly eight columns of the Richmond Enquirer! Why, it may be asked, did Mr. Andrew Stevenson, (who may be regarded as the author of the Address,) thus avoid the very point to which his chief attention should have been directed? Why does he tell us so much about the expediency of the Convention system of making Presidents—the beneficial effects of parties in free governments—the value of the Union—the impropriety of exciting jealousy between the North and the South—the weakness of the Abolitionists—the danger of the "Monster" Bank—and the wisdom of the present Administration—we say, why did he employ nearly eight columns in decanting upon abstract propositions like these, while he could spare only the brief space of half a column to recommend Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the suffrages of the people? It shows, clearly, in our humble estimation, that whatever confidence he may repose in the soundness of his political creed, as laid down in this Address, and in the strength of the reasoning upon which it is based, he was too conscientious to assert that that creed is identical with the opinions entertained by the nominees of the Baltimore Convention: and still further, that, as he could honestly say but little in their behalf, and was yet compelled to produce the Address, he determined to devote the greater portion of it to irrelevant matters, and merely to inform the people, at the far end of his manifesto, that Van Buren and Johnson were the "regularly nominated" candidates of the party, and must be supported,

therefore, by all who would not forfeit their claims to fraternity with the "Democratic republicans of the United States."

There are several business assertions in the Address, which, carrying their own refutation on their face, we should have been surprised at their appearance in a paper of this description, had we not known something of the character of Mr. Stevenson—who always seeks to carry his point by exaggeration of misstatements. We shall take the liberty of advertising to a few of these hereafter, being cut short to-day for want of room.

From the Camden Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Somer District, held at the Courthouse on the 3d day of August, 1835, Stephen LaCoste, Esq., having been called to the Chair, on motion of James E. Rembert, Esq., it was Resolved, That Robert Bradford, F. I. Moses, F. L. Kennedy and John Ramsey, be appointed a Committee, whose duty it shall be to name a Committee from all sections of the District, to report to public meeting on the 1st day in September next, on the subject of a rail road from Wright's Bluff on the Santee to Sumterville, and of a steam boat navigation from Wright's Bluff to Charleston; and they appointed the following Committee:—

Samuel Nelson, Matthew James, Evan Benbow, J. B. Richardson, Jr. E. Plowden, Thomas Dugan, Hugh McDonald, David St. P. DuBose, Edward Broughton, Robert Bradford, Judge Richardson, J. B. White, John Ramsey, Thomas Baker, Russell Spann, F. L. Kennedy, L. L. Fraser, W. J. Reynolds, W. H. Bowen, James Rembert, Dr. Miller, J. W. English, J. E. Witherspoon, J. R. Law, M. P. Mays, F. Stephen Hanks, Dr. Hayworth, Saml. J. Murray, J. K. Rembert, Col. Deschamps, J. Bishop, Middleton DuBose, A. G. Crowell, S. LaCoste, Robt. Witherspoon, J. Durant, J. H. Wilson, Dr. Muldrow.

On an immediate meeting of that part of the Committee present, F. I. Moses, G. L. Champion, R. Bradford, W. H. Bowen, and John Ramsey, were appointed a Committee to draft a report on the subject referred to in the first Resolution, to be submitted to the citizens in general at a meeting to be held at the Courthouse in Sumterville, on sale day in September next.

S. LACOSTE, Chairman.

From the Dahlonega, (Geo.) Recorder and Spy.

**Our Prospects.**—There is at this time considerable Gold obtained in our vicinity, by our industrious miners, for which 93 cents per dwt. is readily had, when in its natural state, and more when fluxed; the great advantage of Gold mining is, in part, the fact of its being a ready money business: the Gold Digger commences operations in the morning, and at night can cash his day's work; in this country the field for enterprise is wide and inviting, and the prospects of gain beyond doubt or cavil, to the industrious and persevering.

The season so far has been favorable, the crops look fine, and peace and plenty appear to reign in the land, and Union Democratic Republican principles prevail to an unprecedented extent; for all of which, together with the unbounded health we enjoy, we gratefully offer our sincere thanks to an all-wise being, who has seen fit to order all things aright.

Dahlonega, Monday, August 3d, 1835.

This day, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter, the Belfast Mining Company of Lumpkin County, Georgia, held an election for seven Directors, to manage the affairs of the Institution the ensuing year: When the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

Col. Tidance Lane, Col. Richard Waterhouse, Col. Josiah Shaw, James P. Haynes, John Humphries, Dr. John Maddin, and John McLeod.

On the same day, the new Board of Directors, convened and elected James P. Haynes, President, Josiah Shaw, Sec'y, and Tidance Lane, Treasurer of said Company, for the ensuing year.

This Company has disposed of a large amount of Stock for cash, and will commence active operations, upon a large scale, during the ensuing fall; we wish them success. It is by institutions of this kind, properly conducted, that the vast resources of our valuable country must be developed.

**Iron in Virginia.**—We learn, from the Richmond Compiler, that Mr. B. P. Deane, Jr., has lately put into operation, in the county of Buckingham, Va. an extensive forge or furnace, for the manufacture of iron. It is stated to be the only establishment in Eastern Virginia, and may, with proper auxiliaries, be rendered of great utility to the public. The ore is very abundant in Buckingham, and of an excellent quality. We trust the enterprising proprietor may realize a full and ample reward for his exertions.

While upon this subject, the Richmond paper mentions a remarkable fact as illustrative of the prevalence of manufacturing enterprise in some sections of our country, and the want of it in others. It states that iron is now conveyed in pigs from Virginia to Ulster, in the State of New-York, where, with Virginia coal, it is manufactured into bars, returned, and a profit realized of thirty-two dollars upon every ton!

Mr. J. Marsh, Jr., of Montague, informs us that he sheared a sheep of his a few days since, one year old, the fleece of which weighed 7½ pounds.—Greenfield Mercury.



## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:  
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

**Public Meeting in Charlotte.**—The reader is referred to a succeeding column for the official account of the Meeting held in this Town on Tuesday last, in reference to the Northern Fanatics, and the necessity they have laid the South under to arise and speak out in defence of her invaded rights.

Well may the resolutions passed at that meeting be called the "Voice of Mecklenburg County." At an early hour in the morning, Citizens from various parts of the County began to pour into the Town, and by two o'clock the streets were literally crowded with People, eager to hold the contemplated meeting, and to express to the Fanatics and the People of the North, that they "knew their rights—and, knowing, dare defend them." At 2 P. M. the meeting was called in the Courthouse, and during the speech with which the preamble and resolutions were prefaced, and their reading, the earnest attention of the crowds both in the building and around the doors and windows, gave evidence of the deep interest which they felt in the proceeding. They had assembled to rebuke fanaticism; and it was done in a calm, dispassionate, and anti-fanatic, but determined manner, that does credit to all engaged in it.

Let the People of the South all "go and do likewise," and our word for it, Northern Fanatics and Mercenaries will soon be glad to withdraw all cause of offence, to take back the firebrands which they have prepared to scatter amongst us, and cry for quarter from their injured brethren of the South.

**The result of our State Elections.**—

We have refrained from giving any opinion as to the general result of our recent State Elections, until we could make up each opinion from actual returns of the votes given in all parts of the State. Those returns have now reached us; but we are still more or less in the dark as to the political cast of some of the members elect. This being the case, we shall state the result as it appears in two opposite points in Raleigh, premising that no actual classification of parties in our next Legislature can be determined on before the meeting and voting of that body.

The Standard, of the 27th ultimo, gives the Tories 112 members, and the Whigs 90.

The Register of the 1st instant, gives the Whigs and Anti-Vans 99 members, and the Tories 103.

Take either of these statements to be nearly correct, and the result shows a LARGE GAIN FOR THE WHIGS, from the Jackson ranks, since last year. It will be conceded, by all, we think, that the election of a U. S. Senator at the last session was a true test of parties. In that election, Mr. Brown, (the Jackson candidate,) received a majority of 32 votes over his competitor on joint ballot—and even the Standard's statement, above, only claims a majority of 22 votes for the Tories in our next Legislature, while the Register only allows them a majority of 4! Is this not cheering news for the friends of the Constitution and the Liberties of the Country? Verily, it is!

Our opinion that VAN BUREN CANNOT OFFER THE VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA is confirmed by the result of our recent Elections, as shown above—Even the Van Buren Standard does not have the hardihood to claim the whole of the 112 Tories as friends of his idol; and they could not be acknowledged as such, if he did. Every one knows that Jackson's name was used as a charm to secure the votes of the People; and every one knows, also, that, without that charm, a great many friends of Mr. Van Buren, who have seats in Raleigh next winter, would have been left at home. In addition to this, every one knows that it is impossible to apply the SCREWS to the Whig Party, while their opponents are, in a very great degree, under the influence of that valuable instrument in party warfare. So well organized are the Tory Party generally, that they can be made to march, counter-march, mark-time, and wheel into line, with all the precision of regular train-bands!

See what the Raleigh Star, of the 27th ultimo, says in relation to the result of our Elections:

"Our Elections.—The returns which have been received, show that a GREAT CHANGE has taken place in the political complexion of the State since last year; and it affords us the highest gratification to learn that a change so favorable to the Whig principles of seventy-six is still going on, in every section, like the budding and blossoming of spring. The White bloom is opening handsomely even in desert places, and an abundant crop of the richest fruit may be expected in the autumn of 1836."

The parties in our next Legislature will, we think, be about equally balanced. But there are three counties to be heard from; and so close has been the contest, it is impossible to say, before their returns come in, which scale will preponderate. We have, however, enough to satisfy us that a considerable majority of the voters of the

State are for Judge White. This is ascertained by the Congressional vote; and when they meet directly to the Presidential election, White will receive a much larger majority."

**Out of task.**—The Committee appointed, by the Baltimore Convention, to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, have at length fulfilled that task, and the document is now going the rounds of the collar papers. This Address is signed by Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia; Giles Wright, of New York; Upton B. Heath, of Maryland; G. W. Williams, of New Hampshire; Robert Strong, of North Carolina; and Samuel A. Cartwright, of Mississippi.

Looking in vain to all other sources for some plausible reason why the Republican Party of this country should be expected to give their support to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson for President and Vice-President, we had expected that this Address would clear up all difficulties on the subject, by setting forth the grounds which induced the choice of these individuals by the Baltimore Convention, their peculiar fitness for the office, and their claims upon the confidence and support of the American People. This has universally been the course pursued by Committees appointed by former Nominating Conventions or Caucuses; and we had looked forward to the labors of this Committee with some interest, as they would probably convey, in their Address, similar information in relation to these nominees, which we had failed to find elsewhere, and which is so necessary to the People, to enable them to act with an enlightened judgment in selecting their next Chief Magistrate. But we have looked over *Arise in unity* for the whole of the Address, (which has been three months in the making,) and we find it to be a repetition of the stale collar-newspaper slang of the day, about the "regularly nominated" candidates, the political sin of "dividing the Republican party," &c. &c.

We do not propose to follow the Address through the deceptive reasoning which characterizes it, for this would incur a task which neither time nor space will allow us to undertake; and we regret that its great length precludes the possibility of inserting it in our columns, as a bare perusal of it would satisfy every intelligent reader of the flimsiness of its arguments. The whole process of getting up Delegates, and carrying out the meeting of the Convention, was a farce—a bungling on the part of the office-holders; and the Address of their Committee is in perfect and entire keeping with their other arrangements to humiliate and deceive the People.

The reader is referred to an article in a preceding column from the Lynchburg Virginian, for some more minute details of this Address.

**The Aristocracy.**—With the last Fayetteville Observer, we can say, with great truth, that, if we could descend to follow the incendiary example of the Globe and its satellites, by arraying the "poor against the rich," the result of the recent election for members of our State Legislature might afford us a pretext for a great outcry against the "Aristocracy." It will be recollected that our Senators are elected by the Aristocracy alone—that they represent the wealth of the State, whilst the House of Commons represents the People. Now it happens that our opponents have gained in the Senate, whilst the Legislature—and that we have gained in the House of Commons! Shall we now follow the example of the Tories, and cry out, "Down with the aristocracy! down with the Senate!" No—such a game is too contemptible—it is too base. God forbid that we should ever be found arraying one class of the community against another, either for our own or the benefit of a party.

**Mr. Pettigrew, the successful candidate for Congress in the Third District, recently paid a visit to Washington, N. C. The People turned out in vast numbers to welcome him, and his entry into the Town is described as being of the most gratifying and imposing character. The Washington Whig thus speaks of it:**

"It was indeed a sight that monarchs might envy, and it was a sight that will never be forgotten by any Candidate of caucus office-holders. It was the free, the unthought, and unthought offering, to a man whom his fellow-citizens delight to honor. It was indeed a soul-enriching, a heart-cheering scene. Every man felt that the Star of his Country's prosperity seemed to be in the ascendant; every Patriot's heart was filled with hope that old things had passed away, and that North Carolina was waking up. It is a great and glorious triumph to the Freedmen of our district—a triumph of the People of the district over the Regency of the district—the People's Candidate over the favorite of the set at Washington City."

What a contrast is here presented to the entry into Charlotte, of the Van Buren member of Congress from this District. He came in the night, got his commission, and we believe went away in the night, or late in the afternoon! He was of course greeted by the faithful; but they are very scarce in the town; and of the rest of our citizens, "none were found to do him reverence."

**In the Standard's "Classification of Members elected to the next Legislature,"** it puts down Lincoln County as having elected three Van Buren men, when it is well known that the Senator elect from that County declared himself, openly, as being opposed to the Baltimore Humboldt Nomination! Now, if we take this as a sample of the Standard's other statements, what becomes of its 112 Tories, and its majority of 92?

**We gather the following facts from the Standard's "Classification of Members elected to the next Legislature."**

Of the 65 Counties in the State, 30 will have divided representations, viz: 13 will have, each, 2

for White, and 1 for Van Buren—7 will have, each, 3 for Van Buren, and 1 for White.

20 Counties will have entire Van Buren Delegations—

17 Counties will have entire White Delegations. Of the above towns, 5 send White men—and 1 sends a Van.

#### THE FANATICS.

THE VOICE OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

According to previous notice, a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County was held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 1st of September, to take into consideration the wicked aspects of the Northern Abolitionists and Fanatics, and to adopt such measures as may appear proper to counteract the horrid evils which they are meditating against the South.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order, and organized by the appointment of the Rev. R. H. Meadmon as Chairman; and Dr. Stephen Fox, and J. A. Blake, Esq., as Secretaries.

Franklin L. Smith, Esq., then rose; and after some very appropriate and forcible remarks in relation to the importance of the subjects the People had been called to gather to discuss, the danger which threatened the South, and the necessity of prompt and efficient action in the premises—introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, certain persons in the Northern and Eastern States of this Confederacy unjustly claim a right of interference with the slave property of the People of the South; And whereas said persons have formed themselves into Societies, with the avowed "determination to effect an immediate and unconditional emancipation of the Slaves of the South;" and have already commenced their operations for the purpose, by circulating among our inhabitants newspapers and pamphlets of an inflammatory and incendiary character, with the view of exciting the alienation of the South from the Union; and whereas the said persons are endeavoring to induce the friends of the North to join in the said Societies, to the great detriment of the South; and whereas we feel it our duty, in common with the rest of our Southern fellow-citizens, to warn the People of the North of the inevitable consequences which must flow from their perseverence, by the abolitionists among them, in their mad schemes: Therefore,

Resolved, BY THE PEOPLE OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY, That the subject or question of Slavery is one which alone concerns the owners of slaves; that to interfere with the relation existing between master and slave will be permitted; and that all persons claiming or exercising such interference, will be dealt with in the manner prescribed by law in cases of outrage—upon private property, or in any other way more calculated to strike terror into the minds of the slave.

2. Resolved, That all Postmasters in the County of Mecklenburg be requested to deliver in their offices, or send back to the places whence received, all such newspapers and pamphlets as may be forwarded to their address from the offices or members of the Abolition Societies of the North; and that every citizen of the County be requested to use his exertions to detect and bring to punishment any person or persons who shall in any way assist in or connive at the circulation of any such incendiary publication among our inhabitants.

3. Resolved, as our opinion, That the course pursued by the Northern Fanatics is one only calculated to make the condition of the Slave worse, instead of tending in the least to improve it. The course only serves to make him discontented with what he does not naturally consider an evil, (not which is not an evil to him,) while it compels the use of harsher measures of subjection on the part of the master.

4. Resolved, That we appeal to the respectable and intelligent portion of the Northern People to put their feet upon the mad wheels of the Abolition faction, and crush out their venom," and thus renege their Southern brethren in the most good opinion of the feelings and friendship of the North towards the South; and thus, too, add more to the strength of the close and happy communion which has hitherto existed between them.

5. Resolved, That our friendship for the Union of these States remains unimpaired, as yet; let, unless the strong arm of law be raised to punish and silence the Fanatics, and thus save us from their encroachments, we must assert and maintain our own rights, let the consequences be what they may.

6. Resolved, That should the Fanatics of the North be allowed to continue their nefarious designs against the peace and safety of the South, we will, as a first means of protecting ourselves from the consequences of their mad schemes, suspend all business intercourse with the cities in which Abolition or Anti-Slavery Societies exist, and from their incendiary publications issue.

And our Southern Merchants are hereby requested to take council of patriotism, and enter into the solemn determination to deal with no Northern man or men who are known or believed to favor the designs of the Fanatics upon the lives and property of the Southern People.

7. Resolved, That our next Legislature be required to revise and so amend the laws of the State, in relation to Slavery, (if any amendment be requisite,) as to secure to us our property and the most speedy and effectual means of punishing all who interfere with it.

8. Resolved, That our Member in Congress be instructed to use his best exertions to prevent a discussion of the existing subject of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, as such a discussion would be fraught with the most deplorable consequences to the Union of these States.

9. Resolved, That we entirely coincide in the opinions expressed at public meetings of our fellow-citizens in Charlotte and Richmond; and that we pledge ourselves to stand by the South in any and all measures which she may take in relation to the crisis which threatens her.

10. Resolved, That a Permanent Committee of 20 persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take all such measures as the public safety may demand, and to hold all necessary correspondence with similar Committees appointed in this and other States.

The Preamble and Resolutions having been read, and the Chairman having propounded the question, "Shall these resolutions be passed as an expression of the opinions of the People of Mecklenburg?" the meeting with one voice responded AYE, and the Chairman declared them passed by



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